



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Geneva; Prof. E. von Drygalski of the University of Berlin; Felipe Valle, director of the Observatory at Tacubaya, Mexico; and Eki Hioki, first secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Robert Sieger, who in 1898 became Professor at the Export Academy in Vienna, and since 1903 has been in charge of the Department of Commercial Geography in the University of Vienna, has been appointed Professor of Geography at the University of Gratz, to succeed the late Dr. E. Richter. Dr. Sieger's writings on physical geography and many other geographical topics made him well known before he turned his attention largely to economic and commercial geography, in which he is an acknowledged expert.

Mr. Charles W. Brown has been appointed Instructor in Geology and Mineralogy at Brown University.

Dr. W J McGee, formerly ethnologist in charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been appointed Managing Director of the St. Louis Public Museum.

Dr. H. Foster Bain, Ph.D., Geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, has been appointed State Geologist of Illinois.

Mr. Bailey Willis, of the U. S. Geological Survey, will in January next give a course of twelve lectures in the Geological Department of the University of Wisconsin on the subject of "Continental Variations, with Special Reference to North America."

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of Doctor in Science upon Capt. Robert F. Scott, the Antarctic explorer, and Sir Francis Younghusband, who led the recent British mission to Lhasa.

Prof. A. P. Brigham, of Colgate University, spent the summer with his family in Great Britain. He also made the cruise of the Norwegian fiords from Odde and Bergen to Trondhjem, where glacial erosion, the industries, and the Lake Soen landslip of last January were among the things that interested him. Besides revisiting Oxford and London, he spent some time in Norfolk and along the east coast, the country of the Broads and the shore cliffs, with evidences of encroachment by the sea made classic by Lyell in his "Principles." He also visited the Peak district of Derbyshire and the Snowdon region of North Wales, collecting many photographs and comparing different types of scenery and of British rural life.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—At the next meeting of the Society, to be held at Mendelsohn Hall, No. 119 West Fortieth Street, on Tuesday, November 28, 1905, at 8.30 o'clock, p. m., Mr. Bailey Willis will narrate his Experiences among the Chinese.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.—Deutsche Arbeit in Afrika 1884 bis 1905. Scale, 1:25,000,000, or 394.5 statute miles to an inch. By Paul Langhans. *Deutsche Erde*, No. 4, 1905. Justus Perthes, Gotha.

Shows in colours the areas of the German Protectorates in 1884 and 1885, and

their increased area to 1905; regions explored by German travellers; coasts served by German steamship lines in 1884 and the extension of this service to 1905; German planting and trade enterprises before 1884 and their growth to 1905. The map is based upon the new general map of Africa in Stieler's Hand Atlas. It is full of information clearly presented, and gives a good idea of the part Germany has taken in many phases of African development during the past thirty years.

EAST AFRICA.—Eisenbahnkarte von Ostafrika 1905. Scale, 1:12,000,000, or 189.3 statute miles to an inch. Beihefte zum *Tropenpflanzer*, Sept., 1905.

A map in colours showing the completed railroads in East Africa and those now building or projected from the Uganda R.R. in the north to the Beira-Bulawayo R.R. in the south.

EAST AFRICA.—Der Hafen von Kilwa-Kisiwani. No scale. Beihefte zum *Tropenpflanzer*, Sept., 1905.

A black-and-white sketch map showing soundings in the harbour.

EAST AFRICA.—Wirtschafts- und Verkehrskarte des südlichen Teiles von Deutsch Ostafrika. Scale, 1:3,000,000, or 47.34 statute miles to an inch. Beihefte zum *Tropenpflanzer*, Sept., 1905.

An excellent commercial map showing our present knowledge of the distribution of cattle, vegetable products, rubber, coal and iron, and also the caravan and steamer routes, telegraph lines, and the projected railroad between the coast and the great lakes.

SAHARA.—Tracé de la Ligne Télégraphique de Touggourt à Nefta par El Oued. By P. Bayol, Engineer of Telegraphs. Scale, 1:400,000, or 6.3 statute miles to an inch. *La Géographie*, Vol. 12, No. 1. Paris, 1905.

Illustrates the physical conditions along the railroad line from Nefta to Tug-gurt, showing dunes, sand plateaux, oases, wells, etc. Surveys are now in progress for the extension of this telegraph line across the Sahara to Timbuktu.

AMERICA.

CANADA.—New Brunswick. (St. John sheet.) Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.89 statute miles to an inch. Department of Interior. Ottawa, 1905.

This is sheet 13 of the Standard Topographical Atlas of Canada now being produced under the supervision of Mr. James White, Geographer of the Department of the Interior.

CANADA.—Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Scale, 1:792,000, or 12.5 statute miles to an inch. Department of the Interior, Ottawa. Corrected to May 1, 1905.

This map shows the even-numbered sections of land that have finally been disposed of by the Government.

CANADA.—Electoral Divisions in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1905.

The boundaries of the divisions are shown in red.

CANADA.—Electoral Divisions in Southern Alberta. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1905.

Shows the divisions as far north as the southern boundary of the former territory of Athabaska.

CANADA.—Electoral Divisions in Southern Saskatchewan. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1905.

Shows the divisions on a larger scale as far north as the land surveys have been extended (above 53°). These three maps are an outcome of the admission of the two new provinces into the Dominion.

CHILE.—Canal Smyth and Bahia Muñoz Gamero. Scale, 1:20,000, or 0.3 statute mile to an inch.

Puertos del Seno Otway. Puerto Pomar, scale 1:10,000, or 0.1 statute mile to an inch; Puerto Toro, scale 1:10,000; Puerto Valderrama, scale 1:5,000, or 0.07 statute mile to an inch.

Canal Fitz Roy. Scale, 1:40,000, or 0.6 statute mile to an inch.

Canal Señoret I Estero Eberhardt. Scale, 1:30,000, or 0.47 statute mile to an inch.

Magallanes. Puertos en el Golfo Xaultegua. Estuario Guzman. Puerto Bobillier. Scale, 1:20,000, or 0.3 statute mile to an inch.

All published by the Hydrographic Office, Valparaiso.

These are charts of waterways and natural harbours in the Chilean portion of the Straits of Magellan, made from surveys carried out by the Hydrographic Survey of Chile between 1900 and 1903. Many soundings are given, also the topography of the adjoining shores. They are a contribution to the mapping of Magellan Strait as these parts of it have not been known in detail.

UNITED STATES.—Reduced Survey Map of the United States and Part of Canada. Scale, 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. By J. G. Bartholomew. Edinburgh Geographical Institute, 1905. (Price 2s.)

This small-scale map shows mountain ranges only by hairlines. The result is that topographic delineation does not blur place-names or other information. Everything may easily be read, and all the principal railroads, with many of their branch lines, are admirably laid down. Rivers, nomenclature, and land transport routes are in black. All other colours are confined to the boundary lines of the States and the lakes and ocean, which enhances legibility. On maps of this scale, New Hampshire, for example, is apt to be a more or less indistinguishable blur of mountains and place-names. On this map every detail shown of that State may be easily read. The map is folded for the pocket, and may be especially commended to tourists. Eight insets show the most important cities in the United States on a comparatively large scale.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Atlas of the United States, No. 122, Tahlequah Folio, Indian Territory-Arkansas. Washington, D. C., 1905.

This contains the fourth geological series of sheets of the Indian Territory yet published.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

PILOT CHART OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN. Nov., 1905.

Prints in addition to sailing routes, etc., charts published, cancelled, and corrected from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1905, average weather conditions over the Northern Pacific in November, and (on the reverse) the Storm Signal Code of the Imperial Maritime Customs (Shanghai, China) to come into force on Jan. 1, 1906.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean. Oct., 1905.

ASIA.

RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.—AFGHANISTAN.—Asie. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.78 statute miles to an inch. Sheets, Asterabad, Merv, Boukhara, Hérat, and Maïméné. Service Géographique de l'Armée, Paris. (Price, 25 cents.)

These sheets, issued in 1901 and 1902, show progress in the execution of a map of the world on the uniform scale of 1:1,000,000, as recommended by the last three International Geographical Congresses on the initiative of Dr. Penck of Vienna. France was the first country to fall into line with the suggestion, and the French Geographical Service of the Army is now producing this map of Asia on the uniform scale mentioned, the sheets being limited by parallels and meridians. They thus appear, by execution and arrangement, as parts of a general map of the world. The sheets are clearly printed in colours—roads in red, water blue, and railroads and lettering in black, with the relief shown by hill shading and depths of water by contour lines and figures in meters. The present sheets include the southern part of Russian Turkestan from the Caspian Sea to the east of Samarkand and the northwestern part of Afghanistan.

CHINA.—Sketch Map of the River Pei Ho. Scale, 3.06 statute miles to an inch. Imperial Maritime Customs, Statistical Series, Nos. 3 and 4. Shanghai, 1905.

Shows the relations of Tientsin to the mouth of the river, with the railroad and river connections and the cuttings along the Pei Ho which have reduced the length of the river journey to Tientsin about one-fourth.

CHINA.—Plan of the Port of Shasi. Scale, 1 inch to 200 feet. (This map and the three maps following are contained in the volume mentioned above.)

The scale permits a minute plan of the port, but the delineation of the sandbank in the Yangtse is of only temporary value, as the bank is continually shifting.

CHINA.—Changsha Harbour. Scale, 950 feet to the inch. Surveyed in December, 1904, by D. MacLennan, Harbour Master.

Changsha, the capital of Hunan, was added to the list of China's open ports under the new commercial treaty with Japan. Soundings are given in feet, in the Heng River, on which the city fronts. The Heng is a southern tributary of the Yangtse, and vessels may make the trip to Hankow and return in three days.

CHINA.—Sketch map of the Province of Hunan. Scale, 25 statute miles to an inch.

The drainage is in blue, and mountain features are shown with considerable effect. The map is especially valuable as showing the trade routes in this very active province.

CHINA.—Wuhu City and Surroundings. No scale. 1904.

A map in colours giving a good plan of the city, including the new foreign settlement, in which the positions of the Consulates, Missions, etc., are indicated. There are no wharves, but the position of the hulks, which serve the various shipping lines for the transfer of freight, is shown. This city is one of the new treaty ports on the Yangtse, but the map, though printed in four colours, has neither scale nor geographic co-ordinates.

EASTERN CHINA.—A Khinai Nagy Alföld Szerkezetének Térképe. Scale, 1:3,333,333, or 52.6 statute miles to an inch. Bull. of the Hungarian Geographical Society, Vol. 33, No. 6. Budapest, 1905.

One of the excellent maps that Hungary is producing. Coloured to show the geological formations and contours of ocean depths. The Yangtse and Hoang River deltas are sharply differentiated from the neighbouring regions; completed railroads are made conspicuous, except that the German line should have been extended to Tsinan. The map is limited on the west by the 110th meridian and on the south by the 30th parallel.

KARTE VON KLEINASIEN.—In 24 sheets. Scale, 1:400,000, or 6.3 statute miles to an inch. By Dr. Richard Kiepert. Sheets, Adalia and Smyrna. Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1902.

COREA.—Carte des Télégraphes Impériaux de Corée. Scale, 1:4,500,000, or 71 statute miles to an inch. By J. de Moidrey. *La Géographie*, Vol. 12, No. 1, Paris, 1905.

The telegraph lines centring in the capital, Seul, reach Fusan and Masampo, on the south coast, Mokpo, Kunsan, Chemulpo, Chinnampo and Echow on the west coast, and Wunsan, Hamheung, Pukchong, Sungchin, and Kiongsung on the east coast, besides various important points in the interior.

TIBET.—Map showing Explorations by Major C. H. D. Ryder, and Capts. H. Wood and H. M. Cowie of the Tibet Frontier Commission, 1904. Scale, 1:2,500,000, or 39.45 statute miles to an inch. *Geog. Jour.*, London, Oct., 1905.

This map, reduced from the sheets of the Survey of India, shows the route north of the main Himalayas between Lhasa and India. The area surveyed on this journey with the plane table was about 40,000 square miles. The triangulation, which is still under compilation, was invaluable in correcting the plane table work and in fixing many heights. While the detailed surveys are not yet ready for publication, the map will be useful for the time being in correcting atlas sheets as far as relates to the course of the Upper Tsangpo or Brahmaputra and the hydrography of the basin of Lake Mansarovar, about which there has been much dispute. The map shows that the Brahmaputra has its birth in the confluence of a number of streams coming from the water-parting between the Brahmaputra and the Lake Mansarovar systems. This lake, on the other hand, is not the source of the Sutlej, affluent of the Indus, as had been supposed; the lake region has at present no outlet, though a former channel leading to the Sutlej River was discovered. An inset shows the triangulation carried out between Lhasa and Mount Everest.

TIBET.—Plan of Lhasa. From a Survey by Major C. H. D. Ryder and Capt. H. M. Cowie, 1904. Scale, 1:30,000, or 2.11 inches to a statute mile. *Geog. Jour.*, London, Oct., 1905.

A black-and-white map showing the plan of the town and the nature of its environment. All the prominent buildings and other important points of interest are indicated.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Schetskaart van het Eiland Bali. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Topographic Bureau, Batavia, 1905.

One of the fine maps of the Dutch East Indies which the Topographic Bureau is now producing. It shows all leading topographic features, the hills in brown, rivers blue, coastal plains and valleys white. The map is rich in place-names and cultural features. All the anchorages, reefs, and sandbanks along the coast, the roads and paths, the provincial boundaries, and many other details are given, including the native temples and towers.

AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALIA.—Tasmania. Scale, 15 statute miles to an inch. Government Printing Department, Hobart, 1900.

Coloured to show the counties with railroads and common roads. Hill features are roughly indicated by hachuring. Two insets show the relations of the island to the State of Victoria.

AUSTRALIA.—Map of Western Australia. Scale, 1:502,400, or 90 statute miles to an inch. Department of Lands and Surveys, Perth, 1901.

A black-and-white map showing the boundaries between the land districts, gold fields, and much other detail.

AUSTRALIA.—Map of Western Australia. Scale, 1:5,702,400, or 90 statute miles to an inch. Department of Lands and Surveys, Perth, 1903.

An excellent small-scale map that will interest all who are watching the development of this State. Colour is used with tasteful and excellent effect to show the land areas leased for pasturage, agricultural lands open for settlement, gold fields, rainfall belts, railroads, lighthouses, etc. An inset map in six colours shows the distribution of the timber areas.

AUSTRALIA.—Map of Western Australia. Scale, 1:3,168,000, or 50 statute miles to an inch. Department of Lands and Surveys, Perth, 1903.

A map in colours containing practically the same information as that of the map just mentioned, but showing more hill features.

AUSTRALIA.—The following maps of Western Australia, from the Department of Lands and Surveys, Perth, relate chiefly to the Topographical and Geological Surveys carried out in the study of the mineral resources of the State:

Geological Map of Northampton. (2 sheets.) Scale, 20 chains to an inch. 1898.

Geological Map to accompany Report on the Geology of the Kimberley District. (2 sheets.) Scale, 6.5 miles to an inch. Western sheet, 1883; Eastern sheet, 1884.

Plan of Proclaimed Boundaries of the Coolgardie Gold Field. Scale, 10 miles to an inch.

Geological Map of Coolgardie. (4 sheets.) Scale, 10 chains to one inch. By Blatchford and Allhusen. 1898.

Showing geological formations, gold workings, dip of strata, heights above sea-level, depths below surface, boundaries of leases, wells, bores, etc.

Plan of Proclaimed Boundaries of East Coolgardie Gold Field. (2 sheets.)

Mining Map of the Boulder Belt, East Coolgardie Gold Field. (2 sheets.) Scale, 4 chains to an inch. 1900.

Geological Map of the Boulder Belt, East Coolgardie Gold Field. (2 sheets.) Scale, 4 chains to an inch. By Maitland and Campbell. 1903.

Vertical sections to accompany geological map of the Boulder Belt, East Coolgardie Gold Field. By Maitland and Campbell. 1903.

Topographical Map of Menzies, North Coolgardie Gold Field. Scale, 20 chains to an inch. By W. D. Campbell. 1899.

Geological Sketch Map of the Country between Cue, Peak Hill, and Menzies from the Latest Official Information. Scale, 33 miles to an inch.

The geological boundaries are approximate only.

Geological Map of the North Lead, Kanowna. By T. Blatchford. Scale, 8 chains to an inch.

Topographical Map of Kalgoorlie. (4 sheets.) Scale, 10 chains to an inch. Based on tacheometric surveys by Campbell and Becher. Geological Survey of Western Australia. Perth, 1900.

Geological Map of Kalgoorlie. (4 sheets.) Scale, 10 chains to an inch. By A. Gibb Maitland, Government Geologist, and W. D. Campbell. Geological Survey of Western Australia, Perth, 1902.

Topography from tacheometric surveys. Coloured for geology, and the boundaries of mining properties shown.

The Collie Coal Field. Scale, 40 chains to an inch. By A. Gibb Maitland, Government Geologist, 1898.

EUROPE.

EUROPE.—*Carte géologique internationale de l'Europe.* (49 sheets.) Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. Part 5, containing sheets A VII, B VII, C VII, D VII, F IV. Dietrich Reimer, Berlin, 1905.

Thirty sheets of this map have thus far appeared, together with the scheme of colours. It would be more convenient for students if the colour scheme for each sheet were printed on the margin, as is done on the maps of the U. S. Geological Survey. These sheets are large, and cannot very conveniently be handled with another large sheet containing a full exposition of the colour scheme, much of which is not applicable to the particular sheet under examination.

GERMANY.—*Ergebnisse der Pflanzengeographischen Durchforschung von Württemberg, Baden und Hohenzollern.* Karte 1, Verbreitung von *Saxifraga aizoon* und *Silene rupestris*; Karte 2, Verbreitung der alpinen Gruppe. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.7 statute miles to an inch. Beilage zu Jahreshefte des Verein für Vaterländische Naturkunde in Württemberg, Stuttgart, 1905.

These maps contain the results of work done by the Union for German Natural History, organized in Würtemberg in 1899 to study botanical distribution and obtain data for the production of botanical maps. A large number of volunteer observers participate in the work. The distribution of the varieties of plants, mentioned in the titles, are shown on the map sheets by large blue dots.

GERMANY.—*Regenverteilung am 17 Juni, 1904, im Maas, Rhein- u. Wesergebiet.* By Dr. P. Polis. Scale, 1:1,250,000, or 19.7 statute miles to an inch. *Peterm. Mitt.*, Vol. 51, No. 9. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1905.

Dr. Polis is director of the Meteorological Observatory at Aachen. His map, in nine tints of blue, illustrates his article on the cloud-bursts that deluged parts of these river basins.

MONTENEGRO.—Tiefenkarten Montenegrinischer Seen. Gornje Blato, scale 1:25,000, or 0.39 inch to a statute mile; Das Oko am Blato, scale 1:8,000; Rikavacsee, scale 1:4,000, or 333.3 feet to an inch; Bugomirsko Jezero, scale 1:25,000, or 281 feet to an inch.) By Dr. Kurt Hassert, *Peter. Mitt.*, Vol. 51, No. 9, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1905.

Illustrating an article by Dr. Hassert on topographic surveys in Montenegro. Heights and depths are given in meters.

SWITZERLAND.—Sheets Ober Engadin, Jungfraumassiv-Oberwallis, and Evolena-Zermatt-Monte Rosa. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. Contour interval, 30 meters. Swiss Topographical Bureau, Bern, 1904.

These three sheets are fine examples of the new map of Switzerland that the Swiss Topographical Bureau is producing on this scale. The scale is large enough to give a clear idea of the lateral and medial moraines of the glaciers. After the style long ago introduced into Swiss cartography, the highest ridges and peaks rise in black masses above the contoured areas, while, at the same time, the cartographer gives a generalized idea of the forms into which they had been sculptured. Ice is sharply distinguished from the land surface by the blue contours of the glaciers, contrasting with the brown contours of the land. With all the great variety of topographic forms and other information shown on these sheets, practically every name in large or small type may be read with perfect ease.

SWITZERLAND.—Sheets, Zürich and Luzern. Scale, 1:25,000, or 0.39 statute mile to an inch. Swiss Topographic Bureau, Bern, 1904.

These beautiful sheets show how adequately all the results obtained by the Survey Department are expressed on this scale.

SWITZERLAND.—Carte Topographique du Canton de Genève. Scale, 1:25,000, or 0.39 statute miles to an inch. Swiss Topographic Bureau, Bern, 1900.

This is a reduction on stone of the 12-sheet map of the canton in the Federal Topographical Atlas. All forest areas are shown.

ATLASSES.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS.—Neue neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. Lieferungen 49-50. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1905. (Price, 60 pf. for each part containing 2 map sheets.)

With these four sheets the Ninth Edition of this most famous of all atlases is completed. The last sheets appear four years after the publication of the first sheets of this edition. The house of Justus Perthes, Gotha, is to be congratulated upon finishing this work, which marks another step forward in the making of atlases combining scientific accuracy with great mechanical excellence. The alphabetical index, which accompanies the last sheets, is a folio of 237 pages, containing about 240,000 names and 36 more pages than the index to the Eighth edition, though it is sold at a smaller price.

No. 71 is Sheet 3 (Guinea) of the 7-sheet map of Africa on a scale of 1:7,500,000, or 118.3 statute miles to an inch. It shows the countries bordering on the Gulf of Guinea, and has insets of the Lower Congo and the coast lands of Upper Guinea on the scale of 1:3,700,000, or 58.3 statute miles to an inch, and of Western Cameroons on a scale of 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. No. 72 is Sheet 4 (Kongo) of the map of Africa, and shows Equatorial Africa between 12° N. and 10° S. It contains a large amount of new information which the surveys of the past few years have made available. Nos. 95 and 97 are Sheets 1 and 3 of the 6-sheet map of South America, by H. Habenicht and H. Salzmann, on a scale of 1:7,500,000.

GEOGRAFIA DE LA PROVINCIA DE CORDOBA.—By Manuel E. Rio and Luis Achaval, Civil Engineers. Official Publication. Compañia Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco. Buenos Aires. 1905.

This Atlas accompanies the large work in two volumes "Geografia de La Provincia de Córdoba" by the same authors, one of the most excellent and exhaustive works yet written on any part of South America. It includes 17 large plates of maps, diagrams, profiles, and photographs. The lithographic production of the

maps is somewhat glaring in its use of colors, but this does not detract from the excellent results of the painstaking care with which a large amount of data has been reduced to cartographic form. The sheets include a political map of the province, a hypsometrical map in four colours and white, hydrographic maps, a geological map in seven tints, sheets showing the distribution of the cultivated area of maize, alfalfa, flax, etc., and a sheet showing railroads, telegraphs, etc. There are also small maps and diagrams illustrating climate and density of population, profiles of river valleys and many half-tone pictures of the city of Cordova and views in various town and country districts. Most of the map scales are 1:1,000,000 and 1:250,000. The Atlas reflects much credit upon the compilers and upon the enterprising province of Argentina, which bore the cost of its production.

THE SOUTH POLAR CHART.

This number of the BULLETIN contains a map of the Antarctic regions showing all the larger results of exploration there to the present time. The completion of the map was delayed about two months in the hope, which was fortunately realized, that the cartographic results of Charcot's Expedition to the western coast of West Antarctica might be received in time to be utilized. By waiting for his map, which appeared in the June number of *La Géographie*, it was possible to include in our chart a generalization of the cartographic surveys of all the expeditions of recent years.

With the return of the Charcot Expedition, all research in the South Polar regions is suspended for the present. Considerable time may elapse before it will be possible to add new facts to the information given in this chart.

The additions made by Charcot to the mapping of the west coast of West Antarctica practically complete the survey of that region as far south as Bismarck Bay. He carried on the survey work where the *Belgica* Expedition and Nordenskjöld left it, and mapped the hitherto uncharted outer coast-line of the islands in the archipelago west of Danco Land and Palmer Land (see chart, lower right-hand corner), so that it is possible to show on our map the extent and shape of these islands.

The map was drawn for the BULLETIN by Dr. Hans Fischer, whose advanced geographical scholarship and cartographic skill are well known to geographers. The scale is 1:40,000,000, or 631 statute miles to an inch. The map takes in enough of the southern coasts of America, Africa, and Australia to show the geographical relations of the Antarctic lands to the continental masses north of them.